

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.



IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — Suet. in Tib. S. 28.

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From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.
To the PRINTER.

S I R,

WHENEVER you have a few columns that want filling in your entertaining Chronicle, if the following narrative is thought worthy of a place in it, you may (if you please) present it to your readers.

From, Sir, your humble servant,

A TRAVELLER.

IN the beginning of April last, being advised by my friends, for the benefit of my health, to try the sea air, and change of climate, I embarked from this port for Rhode Island, where I was agreeably surprised in meeting my old schoolmate Captain Joseph Roxfield, of the ship Peggy, belonging to Lisbon, for which port he was to sail in a few days; and finding that I was in pursuit of health, he pressed me to become his passenger, to which I readily consented. We sailed the middle of the month, with a fair wind, and ran the length of the Western Islands in about 20 days, when, to our great astonishment, the ship sprung a leak, and gained on us so fast that we expected a few hours would consign us to the bosom of the deep, all our endeavours to stop it being fruitless. Terror and amazement overspread every countenance, and nothing was seen but wild confusion; some bemoaning a fond wife and children, others a beloved mistress, and all in the utmost agony of despair. One honest fellow indeed forced a smile from me, in spite of the horror of our situation: "Ah, Nell (says he) that lustrous sack I promised thee must be bent on thee by some more happy dog!" I beseeched him to turn his thoughts to the scene before him, and was going on with a little serious advice when he sprung from the deck and cried "She shall have it, she shall have it! a sail! a sail!" We all eagerly ran to the bow, and discovered a large ship standing right for us. Never was a more sudden transition from grief to joy; the most frantic soul, immersed in Bedlam, could not outdo our honest tars on this occasion; they ran, they jumped, hugged each other, laughed, cried, hallooed, and danced incessantly; for in vain did the Captain endeavour to restore order, and it was with some difficulty he prevailed on any of them to fetch up the colours and a musket to make signals of distress, so totally for a while were they deprived of their senses. At length she came up with us, and proved to be the Nero, Captain Handel, of Liverpool, bound for the coast of Guinea; they sent their boat on board, which, with our own, took us all in, with several of our clothes and valuables, and scarce had we got on board before the ship went down, and poor Roxfield, with tears in his eyes, as her hull disappeared, cried, "Adieu, poor Peggy, a better boat ne'er bore a mast!" which Captain Handel hearing, replied, "Aye brother, the dearest friends must part; but let us forget sorrow, and rejoice that we are all safe with a good ship under foot. Boy, bring up some wine, and make the poor fellows a can of flip." In short, in a few hours we got well settled in our new habitation; and the disappointment of undertaking a voyage to Africa, instead of Lisbon, insensibly wore off, to which the genteel behaviour of Captain Handel's brother, who was surgeon on board, greatly contributed. We had most favourable winds, and by the first of June had run down our latitude, when we steered an easterly course for eight days; and Captain Handel supposing he had run the length of Cape Three Points, we stood in for the land, though for the last two days we had no observation; he expected to make the land next day, and ordered them to steer a north course. I went to bed with a joyful heart, hoping in the morning to set my foot once more on terra firma; and in pleasing dreams I had passed the fore part of the night when I was suddenly waked by a violent shock of the ship, which was succeeded by a general cry from above, "We have struck, we have struck!" We all flew upon deck, and the helm was immediately clapped hard down; but before we got about the ship struck a second time with such violence that we concluded her bottom was beat through, for the wind blew very fresh, with a large sea; here we stuck, and the waves dashed over us with amazing force. We now lost all hopes of getting clear, and waited with impatient horror for the appearance of day. Here again I experienced the dismal pangs of approaching dissolution.

in vain I lamented leaving these happy shores! in vain did I regret my too easy compliance with my old schoolmate's request; to be swallowed up by the merciless waves, or cast a lifeless trunk on a barbarous shore, without the common funeral rites, were to me equally shocking. At length the day dawned, and discovered a sight that would have shaken the most intrepid heart; the ship was wedged in between two rocks, and surrounded on all sides by most dreadful breakers. We found the tide was going out when we struck, but was now returning; and the Captain judging that she should move on the water's rising, ordered both the boats over the side, and all hands to enter, which they all immediately did, except myself, for I determined to stay by the vessel, thinking it impossible for the boats to live in so great a swell until they reached the shore, which was about four leagues distant. They entreated me, with the utmost earnestness, to quit the ship, assuring me she should beat to pieces in a few hours: I thanked them for their anxiety, but persisted in my resolution of keeping the ship. At length perceiving I was determined, poor Roxfield jumped on the deck, and declared he would share my fate: I beseeched him to leave me, as I perceived he was actuated by friendship only, and not by judgment; but I could not prevail on him to return to the boat, so strongly had our former intimacy attached him to me. The Captain judging it unsafe to wait longer, lest they should not have tide enough to reach the shore, ordered the boats to be lanced into the sea, and we took a solemn leave of each other. I watched them with an anxious eye, expecting that the breaking of every wave would put a period to their hopes, and plunge them to the bottom. Now they were tossed upon the frothy summit of a watery mountain, and then in an instant hurled down its side to the liquid vale below. Thus alternate mounting to the clouds and sinking to the centre did our poor adventurous companions increase their distance from us, until at length the longboat struck on a breaker and in an instant set every soul afloat; in vain did the yawl attempt to save them, for the next wave tossed her bottom up, and the crews of both, to the number of five and thirty, soon disappeared. But our own danger soon took off our attention, for the tide had now risen so high that Captain Roxfield assured me she would in less than two hours drive from her station and beat to pieces among the breakers; he therefore proposed an expedient for our preservation, well worthy of the notice of all seafaring men: There were two large iron bound water butts lashed to the rails, on the quarter deck; these he flatted, and with a compass saw cut a hole round the bung, large enough for a man to enter, and making two canvas bags, open at each end, he nailed them round the holes of the casks; he then got some pig iron from the vessel's run, and put about six hundred weight in each cask, and on these stuffed in some beds and bedding, as well to make an easy seat as to flow away two bottles of rum, and a dozen of water, with some biscuit and cheese, in each of the casks; he then took the blades of some oars left on board and made four paddles, which he nailed with a rope near the hole. We then brought up such of our papers, and other valuables, as we were desirous of saving, and stowing them away got into the bag, which we tied tight round our waists, and with each of us a knife in our hand, to cut loose the lashing when the ship should sink, we waited with a degree of confidence far beyond what I could have conceived, for Roxfield assured me the casks would neither overset nor sink whilst the water kept out. We agreed to keep as near each other as possible, though we much doubted our being able to guide our bluff-bowed barks, and had not been long in our close quarters before the ship lanced from her station, and in a few minutes the main deck was under water; indeed we had scarce time to cut the ropes before she sunk under us, and to our great joy we both floated clear of the rigging, and mounted the next wave with amazing rapidity. If ever you have seen what the sailors call Mother Cary's chickens dancing on the waves, you may form a tolerable good idea of our situation, except that our hearts were in a much greater flutter than those of the feathered mariners; for near an hour I expected every sea would overset me, but so well ballasted was my little bark that I always kept a perpendicular station; at length my spirits began to

would carry us near enough the shore to be seen by some of the inhabitants, if any there were. Before the day closed we had got four large seas between us; we waved our hands to each other as long as we could see, and then commenced the most tedious horrid night I ever knew. Beset with every dismal idea that could enter into the head of such a poor floating wretch, my very soul was racked with agony, and I shudder at the recollection. At last the glimmering of long wished for day appeared, but never did I experience so slow a rising sun. I gazed around for my companion and the shore, but could see neither; for the flood being almost over when we quitted the ship, the ebb had carried me out to sea. I still searched with wandering for my friend, but all in vain, and I fear we then separated never to meet again. I now began to want some refreshment, and untying my bag for a moment I took out some biscuit and cheese, on which I made a hearty meal, and drank some rum and water. The wind being considerably abated, and the sea much fallen, I laid my head on my arm, and soon dropped asleep, being much fatigued.

In this posture I lay several hours, and when I waked the sea was perfectly calm, but as the sun was hid by the clouds I could not tell which way the land lay, and therefore made no use of my oars; but as you may suppose little variety could happen to one whose sphere of action was so limited, I shall not trouble you with any more particulars. Suffice it that I inform you I saw the sun seven times rise and set, and on the eighth day in the morning, being asleep as usual, reclining on my arms, I was suddenly waked with the sound of human voices: I started up, and found I was surrounded by four canoes full of naked Negroes, who by their gestures and behaviour appeared to be fearful of approaching nearer. I beckoned to them to come up, and to convince them that I was a man, and not a monster, I untied my bag and stood upright; they then paddled up to me, and made signs for me to come out, which I accordingly did. I found they had been fishing, and that we were about a league and a half from the land. I inquired in the best manner I could, by signs, for my friend, but could gain no intelligence of him; they then fastened two of their canoes to the but, and in about three hours we reached the shore, to my great and inexpressible joy. The shore was soon thronged with the remainder of the inhabitants of the little village to which the fishermen belonged; amongst them came an elderly Negro, whom, by a few trinkets that hung to his ears and round his neck, I supposed to be the head man of the place; he beckoned me to follow him to his cabin, which was built of split cane, and larger than the rest, which were about ten in number. I found flowers strewed round the door and under the trees, and by the great appearance of victuals I conjectured it was some grand festival. The old man perceiving my attention to every thing around, called two likely young Negro men, and two girls, who were adorned with various kinds of flowers and baubles, and joining their hands thereby informed me they were going to be married, and that the two girls were his daughters. They passed the day in great mirth and good humour, but with the utmost decency and decorum; in short, they seemed to be some of the happiest creatures upon earth; and what was extremely remarkable, I did not discover any of their liquors to incline the least to intoxication. I heartily wished for an interpreter, as there seemed much wit banded about amongst them. At sunset a grave old Negro stood up, with a white wand in his hand, and waving it in the air a general silence ensued; the four young folks fell down on their knees, in a circle, taking hold of each others hands, whilst the old fellow pronounced a long oration, making sundry pauses, at each of which the couples cried out, *Panda Conboa*, which I interpreted as an assent to what he said. The ceremony being over, the company joined in a circular dance, with the married pairs in the middle.

I sat at some distance, with the old man, who viewed his girls with that ecstacy of delight which possesses the heart of every fond parent, on the prospect of their children's happiness; his old eyes sparkled with joy, and pointing to the heavens made me understand he could now yield up his life with pleasure. But mark the uncertainty of human happiness! The dancers were proceeding, with the young pairs, to the cabin,

of armed Negroes, who bound the whole company, me among the rest, and hurried us with great expedition into the woods. They marched us all night, and next morning; by sunrise we reached an English fort, where we found the Captain of a Guineaman waiting our arrival; they unbound me immediately, and after asking a few questions the Captain, who was in a hurry to sail, having nearly completed his cargo, struck up a bargain with the rascally plunderers for the poor wretches my companions, except the poor old man, whom he refused to take. In vain did he beg to share the fortunes of his children and friends; but the Captain kicked him away, and ordered the rest on board. Finding the ship was bound for Barbados, and being desirous of returning home, I took my passage with him; and having saved a few pistoles, I purchased the old Negro, at his own request, and put him on board, on freight, intending, on my arrival at Barbados, to pay the price of the young couples, and set them all at liberty. The next day we sailed, with 300 slaves on board, who were all confined below, my old fellow among the rest; for the Captain would not suffer a soul on deck for several days, designing, as he said, to lower their spirits by a good sweating. A week passed very quietly, when the Captain ordered the mate to go down and bring up 20, saying "he would make the devils dance for their health;" but no sooner was the hatch unbarred than a number of them, who had got off their irons, rushed upon the deck, and attacked the crew; but the sailors, being armed with pistols and cutlasses, presently overcame them, but not before 13 of the poor wretches had plunged into the sea, amongst whom were my old man and his two daughters; the two young fellows, their unhappy husbands, were shot dead on the deck, with five others. Horrid as this scene was, the Captain felt no other concern than what arose from the loss of so many freights; he ordered the carcasses to be tumbled overboard, and swore not a soul should see the sun until they arrived at Barbados. Their close confinement soon produced a pestilential fever, and by the time we arrived at Barbados we buried upwards of 170 of the slaves, and 8 of the crew. I staid but a few days in the island, though long enough to see the barbarities inflicted on the poor slaves by their merciless owners. I got a passage to Rhode Island, from whence I came here, by land, the latter end of October, in company with several Gentlemen of that place. But the distresses of these poor enslaved wretches have fixed such a melancholy on my mind that the pleasures which generally attend the meeting of long absent friends are totally banished from my breast. My thoughts by day, and my dreams by night, are totally employed on the gloomy subject; and I am really amazed that men who pretend to be Christians, who pretend to be Britons, should so far deviate from the laws of religion and liberty as to treat their fellow creatures like the beasts of the field. My heart swells with the theme, and prompts me to proceed; but I find I have already exceeded the bounds of your paper. I shall therefore leave the subject for some future essay, and end with this reflection:

The wretch who dares man's sacred right infringe,
And make him slave, would not, from honesty,
Refrain my purse, or virtue, spare my life,
If interest, hellish interest, gave the word.

P. S. If my friend Roxfield should be alive, and should chance to meet with this paper, he will give me infinite pleasure to inform me of it. I need not be particular; he will know how to direct.

REPUTATION. AN ALLEGORY.

TO travel, far as the wide world extends,
Seeking for objects that deserv'd their care,
Virtue set forth with two selected friends,
Talent refin'd, and Reputation fair.
As they went on in their projected round,
Talent spoke first: "My gentle comrades, say,
"Where each of ye may probably be found,
"Should accident divide us on the way.
"If torn (she added) from my lov'd allies,
"A friendly patronage I hope to find,
"Where the fine arts from cultivation rise,
"And the sweet muse hath harmoniz'd mankind."
Says Virtue, "Did Sincerity appear,
"Or meek-eyed Charity, amongst the great,
"Could I find Courtiers from corruption clear,
"Tis among these I'd seek for my retreat.
"Could I find Patriots for the publick weal,
"Assiduous, and without their selfish views,
"Could I find Priests of undissembled zeal,
"Tis among those my residence I'd choose.
"In glittering domes let Luxury reside,
"I must be found in some sequester'd cell,
"Far from the paths of Avarice and Pride,
"Where home-bred Happiness delights to dwell."
"Ye may be trac'd, my gentle friends, 'tis true,
"But who (says Reputation) can explore
"My slippery steps? Keep, keep me in your view;
"If I'm once lost, you'll never find me more."

BOSTON, Nov. 23.

THE inhabitants of this metropolis still persevere in their resolution to discourage the use of foreign superfluities, as the only means of saving the country from impending ruin. The inhabitants met by adjournment on Friday last; the Gentlemen appointed to obtain subscriptions reported, and it appeared that great numbers of the freeholders had subscribed. The subscription

where they were ordered to be lodged for that purpose. At the same meeting it was voted to give their representatives instructions respecting their conduct at this crisis.

At the above meeting, where the Hon. James Otis was Moderator, the inhabitants took into consideration the ill conduct of some evil minded persons, tending to excite tumults and disorders, and unanimously voted their abhorrence of any such measures, and that they would use their utmost endeavours to preserve peace and good order. On this occasion the Moderator made a speech, to the following purpose: "That many people seemed to have blended two things together in their minds, which were totally distinct; that is, the duties laid upon many articles imported, and the office of the Commissioners of the Customs, as though the Commissioners had occasioned those duties, and that we must get rid of the latter in order to avoid the former. That it was absurd to suppose that the Commissioners had the least hand or influence in laying or procuring those duties. That we had from the first, and for a long course of time, acknowledged the authority of the Custom House officers appointed by the Crown and sent among us. That we had often desired the establishment of a Board of Commissioners in the plantations, and complained that, for want of it, we were deprived of many advantages which our fellow subjects in Great Britain enjoyed, who if oppressed by any undue severities of the subordinate officers might have immediate redress by application to that Board, which we could not, by reason of our distance. That we ought therefore to consider the establishment of that Board here as a favour and of great advantage; and treat the Commissioners with all due respect. That if the duties were thought burthensome, and we had just reason to complain of them, we ought to behave like men, and use the proper and legal measures to obtain redress. That the means were in our power; access to the Throne was always open; that there was no doubt but our humble and dutiful petitions and remonstrances would sooner or later be heard, and meet with success, if supported by justice and reason. But let our burthens be ever so heavy, or our grievances ever so great, no possible circumstances, though ever so oppressive, could be supposed sufficient to justify private tumults and disorders, either to our consciences before God, or legally before men. That our forefathers, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. for 15 years together, were continually offering up prayers to their God, and petitions to their King, for the redress of grievances, before they would betake themselves to any forcible measures. That to insult and tear each other to pieces was to act like madmen, and would have no tendency to obtain redress of any of our grievances, if we had any to complain of. That it was observable that during the course of the Revolution, which placed King William on the Throne, there was no tumult or disorder; and when the whole city of London was in motion, only a single silver spoon was stolen, and that they showed such resentment to this as immediately to hang up the person who was guilty of the theft."

Upon the whole, he concluded by recommending a quiet and proper behaviour, and that the inhabitants of the town would show their dislike and abhorrence of all tumults and disorders, and do all in their power to assist the civil magistrates in preserving peace and good order.

This speech was much to his honour, and greatly applauded, and it is thought would have a very good effect. The conduct of the Gentlemen Selectmen, on this occasion, was also greatly applauded.

It is reported that the consumers of such goods as pay duty, being so generally agreed not to purchase the same, has determined some of the importers to re-ship to Britain such of those articles as may arrive after the 1st of December next.

Those towns who are most in earnest to banish extravagance, and encourage manufactures, must certainly soon be in the best circumstances; and those provinces which most heartily come into the present measures must undoubtedly, before long, be justly esteemed the most flourishing and happy.

Last Saturday night a most violent storm of wind, rain, and snow, came on here, the wind at northeast, which continued without intermission all Sunday; and the snow is now between one and two feet on a level.

We hear from Marblehead that a fisherman arrived last Friday night from the banks of Newfoundland, and that the master and people belonging to her give the following extraordinary account, viz. That on the banks of Newfoundland, being at anchor, they were very much surprised to observe their vessel run direct in the wind's eye, at a considerable rate. They hove their log line, and found she went above 7 knots (not being able to purchase their anchor) and continued so, to their great astonishment, for 36 hours, without being able to account for this unusual occurrence; when a large whale hove up, seemingly much tired. They then hove towards him, and got so nigh as to discern the whale had got their anchor in his jaws. They still hove nigher, and threw their fishhook into the ring of the anchor; but being under fearful apprehensions of danger, they cut their cable, and the whale went off with the anchor, and part of the cable. Several other fishermen, being in sight, were greatly surprised to see this vessel run direct to windward without sail, and hove up their anchors and came to sail. Note, if any of the whalers should take the whale, they are

We hear that some days ago the Honourable Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, and Charles Paxton, Esquires, Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in America, took the oath of office; and last Tuesday they held a Board of Customs, at Mr. Deblois's great room in Hanover street.

The vessel that was cast away at Duxbury, in a violent storm, as lately mentioned in the papers, was a sloop from Stonington in Connecticut, bound for this port, and sailed from thence the 24th of last month, with a valuable cargo, particularly 3000 wt. of cheese, all made and shipped by Mr. John Smith of Stonington, and the Friday after she sailed was stove to pieces among the rocks; the vessel, cargo, and every soul on board perished, viz. Thomas Griffin master, Jonathan Babcock, James Miner, John Smith, and two others, whose names we have not yet learnt.

Since our last the towns of Charlestown and Dedham have unanimously entered into the new measures respecting economy and manufactures, and their subscription rolls are filling up fast.

We hear that the brig Content, Alexander Welch master, belonging to Piscataway, was cast away the 30th of last month upon the east end of Long Island, and will be entirely lost, with all the cargo; but the people are saved.

Last Wednesday night a sloop belonging to this place, coming from the eastward with a load of lumber, and a schooner from Newfoundland, with about thirty passengers on board, were both cast away on Hampton beach, and the vessels lost, but the people saved.

The same night, being very dark, and exceeding stormy, a brig from Monte Christo, bound in to Marblehead (to which place she belonged) was drove ashore on Eagle Island, at the entrance of that harbour, where she soon beat to pieces, and all the people perished. She had before been in at the Vineyard, and taken a pilot on board; at which place the master left her to his care, and came round from thence by land.

ADDRESS to the LADIES.

YOUNG Ladies in town, and those that live round,
Let a friend at this season advise you;
Since money's so scarce, and times growing worse,
Strange things may soon hap and surprize you:
First then throw aside your high topknots of pride,
Wear none but your own country linen;
Of economy boast, let your pride be the most
To show clothes of your own make and spinning.
What if homespun they say is not quite so gay
As brocades, yet be not in a passion,
For when once it is known this is much wore in town
One and all will cry out 'tis the fashion!
And as one all agree that you'll not married be
To such as will wear London factory,
But at first sight refuse, tell them such you do choose
As encourage our own manufactory.
No more ribands wear, nor in rich drefs appear,
Love your country much better than fine things,
Begin without passion, 'twill soon be the fashion
To grace your smooth locks with a twine string.
Throw aside your *Babea*, and your *Green Hyson Tea*,
And all things with a new fashion duty;
Procure a good store of the choice *Labrador*,
For there'll soon be enough here to suit ye.
These do without fear, and to all you'll appear
Fair, charming, true, lovely, and clever;
Tho' the times remain darkish, young men may be
sparkish,
And love you much stronger than ever.

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PROVIDENCE, Nov. 21.

Upon the recommendation of the Town Council, and others, in consequence of a letter from the Select Men of Boston to that Board, the Town Clerk's warrant is issued for calling a town meeting on Wednesday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for entering into some effectual measures for promoting industry, economy, and manufactures. The town, it is thought, will generally attend, and exert themselves for bringing about the grand purposes of their meeting, as the consequences of the vast imports of superfluities, and such goods as may be fabricated here, with the effects of certain new regulations, begin to be sensibly felt.

One day this week a number of Ladies, upon an afternoon's visit, at a friend's house, appeared dressed principally in the manufactures of this colony, and without ribands. They were genteelly treated by the Lady of the house (who was in the same habit) with suitable refreshments, although tea was excluded. It is thought this example of economy will be followed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

To his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Captain General and Governor in chief in and over the colony of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same:

The humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the said Colony.

May it please your Excellency,
WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the General Assembly of the colony of New York, return your Excellency our hearty thanks for your speech.

We readily embrace every opportunity of testifying, both by words and actions, our attachment to his

acknowledge the blessings we owe to his protection, and esteem ourselves happy in the liberties secured to us by the British constitution. At the same time, the act of Parliament your Excellency has laid before us gives us no little concern; since by it we find that notwithstanding the many exertions of our utmost abilities, within our sphere, to serve his Majesty, and render effectual whatever has been undertaken for the glory of his Crown, and the extension of his dominions, we have, through misapprehensions, which our great distance would not suffer us to prevent, most innocently fallen under the displeasure of the British Parliament. But we are fortunate in this that our zeal for his Majesty, ever inclining us rather to burthen ourselves than to give the least disturbance to the peace of his government, has, on a former requisition of your Excellency, induced us to make so ample provision for the quartering his Majesty's forces in this colony as must take away any scruple your Excellency might otherwise have to concur with us in such things as the public good of this colony may require: We shall therefore, with alacrity, proceed to the consideration of the important matters recommended in your Excellency's speech.

Sensible of the expedience of settling a line of jurisdiction between this colony and that of the Massachusetts Bay, and the boundaries of the several counties of this colony, we shall be ready to do whatever justice requires, and is incumbent on us, to effect such useful purposes.

And as we are thoroughly convinced of your Excellency's attention to, and zeal for, his Majesty's service, whatever you shall further recommend to us during the course of this session will have its due weight.

By order of the General Assembly.
W. NICOLL, Speaker.
Assembly Chamber, City of New York,
November 23, 1767.

His Excellency's ANSWER.
Gentlemen of the General Assembly,
I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this address. The declarations contained in it of loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's person and government do honour to this House, and at the same time reflect it with lustre on those they represent."

Captain Gibbs, in 42 days from the Muskito shore, informs us that on the 17th instant, off the Havannah, he spoke with the ship Nancy, Captain Yates, from the Bay, bound for London, who had sprung a leak, but was refused admittance with his ship into the harbour of the Havannah, and was not permitted even to land out of his boat. He acquainted Captain Gibbs that ten fail of the line lay ready rigged in the harbour, when he was there; and that he proposed to bear away for South Carolina, or some other port on the continent. On Wednesday afternoon Captain Fullerton, in a ketch, arrived here in 34 days from Curacoa. He brings no news, only says there are very bad markets, and no money.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.
Saturday the ship London Packet, Captain Cook, arrived here from Barbados. On the 17th ult. in lat. 35: 22, long. 68, he spoke a ship, Captain Campbell, from Rotterdam for Virginia, eight weeks out; and on the 21st, in lat. 38: 14, he spoke a sloop, Captain Carlisle, from New York for Eustatia, out four days, all well in both vessels. On the 22d, about 15 leagues from Cape Henlopen, as he was lying to in a violent gale of wind at N. W. he carried away the head of his mizzenmast, when the topmast fell on the deck, but happily no body received any hurt. And on the 26th, about 10 leagues from the Capes, he met with Capt. Meredith, in a sloop, belonging to York in Virginia, who the Sunday before had been up our bay as far as the Brandywine, and come to anchor, but a hard north wester coming on, his vessel struck several times, beat off her rudder, stove in the counter, and after losing her boat, and both anchors, was drove out to sea full of water, but being loaded with cedar, it kept her from sinking. Captain Cook took the people on board, with her provisions, water, &c. and towed the sloop several hours, until he put a pilot on board her, together with the people; and the weather being moderate, he left them a few miles from Cape May, standing in for a harbour.

Captain Woods, from Montserrat, advises that Capt. Walker, in a schooner, from Boston bound to Surinam, with horses, &c. was overfet, in a violent gale of wind, on the 11th of September, in lat. 31; but by cutting away her masts she righted a little, and afterwards her quarter deck blowing up, she swam upright. In this condition the Captain and crew (except one man, who was drowned) remained on the wreck, in the greatest distress, for 34 days, when they were providentially met with by Captain Snell of New York, who took them up and carried them into St. Eustatia the 22d of October.

By Captain Bulkley, in seven weeks from Lisbon, we learn that the Count de la Lippe, Generalissimo of his Most Faithful Majesty's troops, having been sent on an important negotiation to the British Court, lately returned from thence; that the result of his embassy remained a secret, but the Portuguese announced extremely apprehensive of a war with Great Britain. Their Court did not seem inclined to be demanded by the English, or to adjust, but the differences subsisting between them, what advice was received at Lisbon

and had made themselves masters of in the late war. That a register ship was daily expected at Lisbon from the Brazils, with a great quantity of cash. And that a Portuguese Viceroy, from the East Indies, on his arrival at Lisbon, was immediately arrested, and confined in a strong castle, without being permitted to see his friends or relations, the cause of which was not publicly known.

Captain Bulkley further advises that there was not one vessel at Lisbon from this continent, when he sailed.

By Captain Moon, from Newbern in North Carolina, we learn that the brig mentioned to have been drove ashore there, with several other vessels, in the gale of the 16th of October last, has since been got off, by taking out her cargo, cutting away her masts, and getting light vessels to buoy her up; but as they had blowing weather almost all the time he was there, it was thought the other vessels could not be got off again.

From Lewes town we learn that on the 21st ult. a small schooner put in there, with two men in her, which proved to be the same lately mentioned under the Boston head to be run away with from the Isle of Shoals; the men are in custody, and the vessel secured for the owner. They say the schooner belongs to Mr. George How of Portsmouth in New England, and that they were blown by contrary winds into our bay.

On Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, a person was stopped at the upper end of Market street, near the race ground, by a man who presented a pistol and demanded his money; upon his replying he had no money about him, he ordered him to give him his pocket book, with which he made off.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 24.
The Captains Cook and Mudie, from Virginia, are arrived at Barbados.

Entered in the upper district of James river.

Dec. 18. Endeavour, Joseph Swan, from Boston, with 12 axes, 2 quintals of fish, 6 sieves, 1 box of snuff, 6 kegs of lobsters, 14 empty kegs, 1 hhd. of salt, 50 wt. of chocolate, 1 barrel of brown sugar, 24 handspikes, 30 wt. of tea, 1 tierce and 15 loaves of sugar, 2 barrels of molasses, 3 dozen of chairs, 2 barrels of rum, and sundry wooden ware.

Dec. 23. Three Friends, Peter Wells, from Boston, with 400 dollars, 17 hhd. of molasses, 4 barrels of brown sugar, 5 hhd. and 1 barrel of loaf sugar, 10 barrels of mackerel, 3 hhd. and 20 barrels of rum, 24 axes, 7 barrels of cranberries, 1 piece of tecklenburg, 2 barrels of gingerbread, 24 half-bushels, 4 nests of sugar boxes, 1 pair of steelyards, 1 set of tin measures, 4 casks of raisins, 256 wt. of cheese, 198 wt. of tea, 13 quintals of fish, 90 wt. of chocolate, and some wooden and earthen ware.

TICKETS in the Hon. WILLIAM BYRD'S LOTTERY to be had at the Post Office.

Advertisements.
IMPORTED in the LEEDS, Captain ANDERSON, a bale of GOODS, No. 1, marked W C H, with a crow's foot, which has never yet come to hand. Any person who has got it, by contriving it to Jamestown, or Burwell's ferry, will much oblige
Their humble servant,
CARY WILKINSON.

To be SOLD, and entered on immediately,

A CLEAR fee simple estate in a plantation and 250 acres of land, lying on the western branch of Elizabeth River, in the county of Norfolk, whereon is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, and other out-houses, all new and in good order; a good apple orchard, and a good garden well paled in. The cleared land, in a good fence, is sufficient to work six hands; and the uncleared land is very good, and well furnished with white oak and pine timber. For terms inquire of Mr. NEIL JAMIESON, merchant in Norfolk, Mess. Gibson and Graubery, merchants in Suffolk, or the subscriber, living on the premises.
JOHN BRICKELL.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,

A HOUSE three stories high, pleasantly situated on a rising hill, in the middle of a fine peach orchard, facing the south, and Queen's creek before the door, where there is plenty of the best fish and oysters. It is but a small distance from my house at Porto Bello, and has a garden, smokehouse, dairy, and all other necessary out-houses, belonging to it. Any person who rents the above may, if he chooses, have a good pasture and piece of enclosed land with it. For terms inquire of
ALEXANDER FINNIE.

To be SOLD at Albemarle court-house, on Thursday the 11th of February next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in the said county, upon Hardwares river, adjoining the land of John Hudspeth, containing about 400 acres part

To be SOLD for ready money, on Monday the 25th of next month, at the plantation of the late Mr. William Waters, deceased, in Halifax county, whereon Mr. Benjamin Boxley now lives,

About Fifteen Valuable **SLAVES,**

WITH large STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, and many other articles too numerous to be particularly mentioned.

All persons who have any claims against the estate of Mr. Waters are requested to make them known, as soon as possible, to
JOHN TAZEWELL, Executor.
Dec. 20, 1767.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Thursday the 10th of this instant (Dec.) in Hanover county, at the Meadow Bridges, a three quarter blooded likely dark bay (almost black) mare, with a hanging mane and long switch tail, one of her hind feet white, and the inside of both her fore feet, a large blaze in her face, drags her hind feet a little, trots and gallops pretty well, but not branded. Whoever secures the said mare, so that I may get her again, shall have 20 s. reward, if taken above 50 miles from home 40 s. and on conviction of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, 5 l.
DANIEL TRUEHEART.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a bay horse, about 4 years old, with a star in his forehead, not docked, and branded on the buttock V; polled, and appraised to 3 l. 10 s.
CHARLES TALBOT.

TAKEN up, on Tie river, a sorrel mare, about three years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a white mane and tail, but neither docked nor branded.
GEORGE GLASSY.

YORK, December 20, 1767.
IMPORTED last summer, in the ship Madeira Packet, a pipe of Madeira WINE, marked FF, with a crow's foot between the letters, which hath not been delivered to the owner, and is supposed to have been sent by mistake with other wines to James river or Rappahannock. Whoever will give intelligence of the said pipe of wine to the subscriber, so that it may be conveyed to him at York, will extremely oblige him; and any expense shall be thankfully repaid by
W. NELSON.

THE subscriber having disposed of all his lottery tickets, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to all his friends who have so readily assisted him therein. He takes this method to inform them that his lottery will be drawn on Wednesday the 30th instant, at Hanover court-house, as the day first appointed is inconvenient for the managers.
HARRY TOMPKINS.

AS I have made an absolute conveyance of my whole estate for the benefit of such of my creditors as shall within three months signify to the trustees named therein their approbation thereof, I must request the favour of all those who have not yet had an opportunity of informing themselves of the nature of this trust that they will, without delay, make application to Mr. Jerman Baker in Williamsburg, with whom the original conveyance is lodged, or Mr. James Belcher at Cabin Point, and Mr. David Jameson in York, who have copies thereof, and likewise copies of the certificate granted me, and signed by all such of my creditors as I have had an opportunity of seeing, which is by far the greater part. I must request their most speedy application to the Gentlemen above mentioned, as the trustees are to carry on the copper mine, and dispose of the profits arising therefrom, and from every other part of the estate, among the creditors, in the most advantageous manner. The trustees named in the deed are Mess. Warner Lewis, Fielding Lewis, George Riddell, Richard Randolph, James Belcher, Jerman Baker, and David Jameson, who are empowered to appoint any three of their number to act for the whole.
WILLIAM KENNON.

HANOVER, Dec. 15, 1767.

AS I want two SURVEYORS, one for the Northern Neck, and the other for 7 or 8 counties between Rappahannock and James rivers, those with whom I contracted for these limits having disappointed me: This is to give notice that I will allow 7 s. 6 d. a day to the surveyors, and find chain carriers and provisions, or 11 s. they finding every thing; and they shall be paid in the spring, or part at a month's end, if they desire it.
JOHN HENRY.

NORFOLK, Dec. 12, 1767.
THE subscriber, intending to leave the colony soon, has now on hand a large assortment of garden and grass SEEDS, and implements, of the best kinds, which he will sell on very low terms for ready money.
JOHN EDWARDS, Gardener.

NANSEMOND, Dec. 11, 1767.
I INTEND to leave the colony soon.
JOHN CUMING.

To be LET on CHARTER to any part of **EUROPE,**

THE new ship HANNAH, Robert Carver master, now at NORFOLK, burthen about 600 hhd. will be ready to load by the first of January next. For terms apply to the subscriber.
JOHN GREENWOOD.

To be SOLD, **ENTEEL new CHARIOT,** complete set of HARNESS, just imported from Gentleman inclinable to purchase may be furnished

To be SOLD at Rocky Ridge, on Thursday the 31st of this instant,
ABOUT 200 CHOICE SLAVES,
 Among whom are several valuable tradesmen and house servants, late the property of Major Harry Gaines, deceased, and others. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for one half the money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond and good security to the administrators of John Robinson, Esq; deceased.

To be SOLD at Dumfries, on Monday the 11th of January next,
TWENTY one likely VIRGINIA born NEGROES. Three months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and good security to the subscriber, who is properly authorized to sell the same.
 THOMAS COLEMAN.

To be SOLD at public sale, on Saturday the 2d of January next, at Tarborough town in North Carolina, and may be entered on immediately,



A VALUABLE Plantation,
 belonging to the estate of the Rev. Mr. James Moir, deceased, consisting of about 900 acres, situate within two miles of the said town. There are on the land several houses, a large orchard, &c. The purchaser will have twelve months credit, on giving bond and security to the EXECUTORS.

N. B. Five per cent. will be discounted for ready money.

Pursuant to an order of Essex county court, will be SOLD at Tappahannock the 26th of this instant (December) in order to satisfy a debt due to Archibald Ritchie, Gentleman,

ALL the right and title of John Morgan
 to two Negro slaves (lads) named Adam and Isaac, and one sixth part of the Negroes Adam, Ben, and Bob, the right of the said John Morgan therein. At the same time and place will be sold, pursuant to an order of the said court, one sixth part of the three last mentioned Negroes, viz. Adam, Ben, and Bob, being the right of John Morgan therein, to satisfy a debt due to the said Archibald Ritchie. In case of any right being made by either John Morgan or John Morgan to any person or persons to either of the slaves above mentioned, they are desired (to prevent disputes) to appear at Tappahannock on the day of sale, to make their rights appear.

LE ROY HIPKINS, D. S.

To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately,
FIVE hundred acres of LAND,
 on Nottoway river, in Amelia county, whereon Hampton Wade formerly lived, and carried on a considerable trade. There is a good dwelling-house 36 feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, two brick chimnies, and a flush cellar, with a kitchen, stable, and three barns. The land is good, and enough of it cleared to work six hands. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security. For terms apply to Mr. JOHN BAIRD in Blandford, or to me in Halifax county.
 WILLIAM WADE.



RUN away from the subscriber a Mulatto fellow named AARON, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 19 years old, and marked on each cheek IR. Whoever brings the said fellow to the subscriber, in Chesterfield, shall have Forty Shillings reward, besides what the law allows.
 HENRY RANDOLPH.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a gray mare,
 about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 7 years old, branded on the off buttock M; posted, and appraised to 50 s.
 ROBERT RUSSEL.

To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately,
A TRACT of LAND,
 lying in King William county, pleasantly situated on Mattaponi river, whereon Col. Thomas Moore now lives, containing 500 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marsh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvements. On the plantation is a commodious brick house two stories high, handsomely wainscotted, with four rooms on a floor, two of them with a large passage, four large cellars and cellar passage, with brick partitions to the top; the out-houses are good and large, are fit for every convenience, and in perfect repair. There is also on the said plantation an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing crab trees, and a large garden in good order. The land is good for either grain or tobacco, is well timbered, and is a very convenient situation for carrying on a West India trade, lying in the heart of a grain country, where a vessel of 250 tons burthen may load opposite to the house, and has also the advantage of fine fishing and fowling. Five hundred pounds of the purchase money to be paid in April next, and for the remainder one, two, or three years credit will be allowed, as may be agreed upon, by applying to either of the subscribers, in Hanover county.
 GEORGE THOMAS.
 JOHN SMITH.

TF

ALL Persons may be supplied with th

TAKEN up, in King George, a bay gelding, very old, about 15 hands high, with some saddle spots on his back, paces slow, but not branded; posted, and appraised to 30 s.
 THOMAS SHARP.

TAKEN up, in Fauquier, a black horse,
 about 13 hands and a half high, with a mealy coloured nose, paces slow, branded on the near buttock GB, and has a scar on the same thigh; posted, and appraised to 51. 10 s.
 LEWIS WOODYARD.

TAKEN up, in Fauquier, a brindled cow, marked with a swallow fork and underkeel in the right ear, and a slit in the left; posted, and appraised to 30 s.
 CHARLES CHINN.

TAKEN up, in Brunswick, a bay mare,
 about 4 feet 3 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces a little, has a great many saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock O; posted, and appraised to 40 s.
 LEWIS SCARBROUGH.

TAKEN up, in King George, a small black mare, about 12 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock G; posted, and appraised to 40 s.
 RICHARD COLE.

THE death of Captain MORDECAI THROCKMORTON having prevented the sale of the Negroes advertised to be sold at Hanover court-house in November, we purpose now to sell 30 likely Virginia born SLAVES, at the aforesaid place, on the 7th of JANUARY next. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of April, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to
 GABRIEL THROCKMORTON.
 ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are now remaining in Rocky Ridge warehouse, in Chesterfield county, 8 hogheads of tobacco, marks, numbers, weights, and names, as follow, which have been inspected upwards of three years.

No.	Tare.	Net.	
1954	125	931	Austin Martin.
1096	125	1275	James Bagby.
1815	118	1044	WW
505	128	918	Elias Jones.
1761	104	946	Samuel Smith.
270	126	1059	William Webb.
125	125	1175	No owners names can be found.
1405	106	1294	

SCOTT & BRANCH.

A S C H E M E,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, the LAND and TENEMENTS under mentioned, being the entire towns of Rocky Ridge and Shockoe, lying at the Falls of James river, and the land thereunto adjoining.

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from James river to the Ohio, so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the abovesaid towns, which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the furthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,
 Inspection at Rocky Ridge, at 12 years purchase,
 James Lyle, his tenement, at do.
 Archibald Buchanan, at do.
 Alexander Stewart, at do.
 Elizabeth Todd, at do.
 Robert Gordon, at do.
 Joseph Hopkins, at do.
 John Shackleton, at do.
 James Gann, formerly rented to Thomas Yuille,
 Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank,
 A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do.

Number of improved lots, - - - - -
 Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each, - - - - -

The amount of lots on the south side of James river, in Chesterfield county, - - - - -

Shockoe inspection, at 12 years purchase,	
Byrd's do. at do.	
Watson's do. at do.	
James Buchanan, at do.	
Patrick Cutts, at do.	
George Ellis, at do.	
James McDowell, at do.	
David Ross, at do.	
Thomas Youngblood, at do.	
James Rozar, at do.	
James Horning, at do.	
John McKind, at do.	
McPherson & Menzies, at do.	
James Daley, at do.	
Lewis Warwick, at do.	
Ferry, at 20 years do.	
Fishery, at 20 years do.	

Number of improved lots, - - - - -
 10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre, -
 30 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries, - - - - -
 Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each, - - - - -

The amount of lots on the north side of James river, - - - - -
 The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above, - - - - -

839 Prizes.
 9161 Blanks.

10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each,

The said lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE in June 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. BYRD.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 4th of February next, at Hanover court-house,

SEVERAL likely Virginia born SLAVES,
 part of the estate of William Ravens, deceased. Likewise on the Monday following will be sold, on the plantation of the said Ravens, in King William county, a quantity of corn, fodder, &c. with his flock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Credit will be allowed the purchasers until the 3d day of November following, upon giving bond with approved security to
 The ADMINISTRATORS.

To be SOLD, on twelve months credit,



ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in Amherst county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. William Cabell (who is Attorney for the executors of Philip Grymes, Esq; deceased, and lives in Amherst county) or to LUNSFORD LOMAX, Junr.

TF

Scheme of a Lottery,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of Hanover, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

Inspection at Page's, five lots, at 12 years purchase,	Do. at Crutchfield's, six lots, at do. - - -	Lots. Val. Rents.
		L. 840 L. 70
		720 60
		L. 1560 130
		135 2700
		L. 4260 130
137 Prizes, - - - - -		137
263 Blanks. - - - - -		
400 tickets, at 10 l. each, - - - - -		L. 4000

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in Williamsburg, on the 4th Thursday in April, 1768.

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and Jerman Baker, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

TF

MANN PAGE.

LOTS.	VALUE.	RENTS.
	L. 8000	
780		L. 65
540		45
540		45
510		42 10
480		40
90		7 10
60		5
36		3
540		45
2000		100
600		30
12	L. 14,176	L. 428
300	7500	
312	L. 21,676	L. 428

L. 780	L. 65
780	65
720	60
720	60
420	35
320	30
480	40
480	40
540	45
60	5
60	5
144	12
420	35
36	3
60	5
2000	100
2000	100

17	L. 9820	L. 685
100	15,000	
10	300	
400	10,000	
527	L. 35,120	L. 685
312	21,676	428
839	L. 56,796	L. 1113

L. 50,000

length) inserted in it for 3/4 the neatest Manner, with Care and

